

BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT  
OF THE  
FLORIDA STATE  
HOSPITAL

FOR THE YEARS 1919 AND 1920



T. J. APPLEYARD, PRINTER, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA



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## OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL

1919-1920

### BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Sidney J. Catts, Chairman.....Governor  
H. Clay Crawford.....Secretary of State  
Ernest Amos.....Comptroller  
Van C. Swearingen.....Attorney General  
W. A. McRae.....Commissioner of Agriculture  
J. C. Luning.....Treasurer  
W. N. Sheats.....Superintendent of Public Instruction  
Miss R. A. Catts.....Secretary to the Board  
Tallahassee, Florida.

- H. Mason Smith, M. D., Superintendent. Returned from service March 10, 1919, and relieved W. M. Bevis, M. D., who had been Superintendent temporarily.
- W. M. Bevis, M. D., Assistant Physician. Relieved C. R. Oglesby, M. D., March 10, 1919, who had been serving while other members of the staff were in the government service.
- W. H. Spiers, M. D., Assistant Physician. Returned from government service July 6, 1919.
- E. R. Marshburn, M. D., Assistant Physician.
- J. D. Gable, M. D., Assistant Physician. Returned from government service April 15, 1919, and relieved J. L. Adams, M. D.
- J. L. Adams, M. D., Assistant Physician. Resigned June 10, 1919.
- W. F. McGriff, Assistant Physician while Dr. Spiers was in the army. Resigned July 1, 1919.
- W. M. Bevis, M. D., Assistant Physician. Resigned June 8, 1920.
- J. Q. Falmor, M. D., appointed by the Board as Assistant Physician September 1, 1920.

W. H. Spiers, M. D., was made Clinical Director October 1, 1920.

J. G. Wilson, D. D. S., Resident Dentist.

B. F. Bache, Ph. G., Pharmacist.

W. T. Brantley, Chaplain, 1919.

J. E. Woodward, Chaplain, 1920.

#### OFFICE FORCE.

W. L. Vanlandingham, Steward and Bookkeeper.

Frank Webb, Secretary and Cashier.

Miss Jane Russell, Stenographer.

Miss Anna Grant, Stenographer and Record Clerk.

#### VISITING STAFF.

R. R. Duke, M. D., Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Tampa, Fla.

Gerry L. Holden, M. D., Gynecologist, Jacksonville, Fla.

J. L. Kirby-Smith, M. D., Diseases of the Skin, Jacksonville, Fla.

F. C. Moor, M. D., General Medicine, Tallahassee, Fla.

C. S. Hammatt, C. E., Consulting Engineer.

#### HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. Glen F. Wright, Dining Room Steward.

Mr. R. E. Mawhinney, Chief Engineer.

Mr. C. C. Dixon, Superintendent of Construction.

Miss Pearl Summerford, R. N., Chief Nurse.

Mrs. E. C. McMillian, Supervisor Tuberculosis Colony.

Mr. P. L. Lang, Supervisor, White Male Department.

Miss Ora Barnett, R. N., Supervisor, White Female Department.

Miss Pearl Trammell, Supervisor, Colored Female Department.

Mr. S. W. Hall, Supervisor, Colored Male Department.  
Mr. V. H. McMillian, Laundry Foreman.  
Mr. M. S. Knight, Farm Director.  
Mr. B. J. Mawhinney, Storekeeper.  
Mr. H. F. Rideout, Industrial Foreman.  
Mrs. Mary Fellows, Head Seamstress.  
Mrs. G. B. Kirkland, Matron.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

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To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, Tallahassee, Florida.

Gentlemen:

I respectfully submit my report as Superintendent of the Florida State Hospital for the years 1919-20, as follows:

The two years covered by this report have been the most turbulent and fraught with the most difficulties of any biennial period in the history of this institution.

The constantly increasing cost of supplies and of help, the increased number of patients, without additional room having been provided for them; the increased demands for services from the Hospital on the part of the public; the inadequacy of the appropriation for the biennial period, with no provision for obtaining the balance required, are a few of the problems that have been confronted.

The 1919 session of the Legislature met at a time when the prices of supplies, i. e., groceries and dry goods, were less than they had been since the armistice. As prices had declined gradually, it was expected that they would continue to do so. The appropriation for the coming two years was based on the prices at that time, with the expectation of further decline.

The Legislature had no more than adjourned when prices began going up, and have continued to do so until the latter part of 1920. It was expected at that time that the Farm Colony for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic would soon open up and relieve us of quite a number of patients, but no relief has been afforded from this source.

We have been more active in eliminating patients from the Hospital than previously, and have discharged and



furloughed more than ever before, as the following tables will show. We have done this by finding places through the Red Cross and through the Woman's Clubs and other social organizations, where the individual cases of a borderline type could make the proper social adjustments, and also by getting the relatives and friends of the patients to co-operate with us in this endeavor; but in spite of the work in this respect our population has gradually increased, the average population for 1920 being about 100 more than for 1919.

The public has demanded more service of the Hospital than previously and has received this service. There has also been more personal service to patients. The various county courts have frequently committed very sick people to this Hospital. We have had to pay additional expenses in conducting such patients to the Hospital. Such expenses include ambulance fees, extra attendants and extra attention, and expenses incident to caring for very sick people. We have also cared for more narcotic and drug addicts than previously, and the care and treatment for cases of this kind requires skilled nursing and much attention.

While we are facing a deficit in our appropriation, we have been operating at about the same cost as similar hospitals in other Southern States, and at a less cost than some. For the year 1919 our per capita was 79 cents per day, and the year 1920 it was 83 cents per day. This includes the cost of transportation of patients to and from the Hospital, and of the nurses, and their expenses incident to conducting such patients to the Hospital, and this item is not incorporated in the cost of maintenance in any other Southern institution.

The tables showing the expenditures are incorporated in this report, also supplementary table showing the increased cost of supplies, which I trust will be easily interpreted.

## THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In the early part of 1919 Dr. J. D. Gable and W. H. Spiers, of our Medical Staff, and your Superintendent returned from their duties in the army to this Hospital, relieving Dr. C. R. Oglesby, and Dr. W. F. McGriff, and J. L. Adams, consecutively, from temporary duty in this institution.

Dr. W. M. Bevis, who had been serving efficiently as Superintendent during the time that I was in the service, assumed the duty as Senior Physician. The Clinics were re-established and case history records were begun.

On August 15th Dr. Bevis resigned for the purpose of entering the service on the Medical Staff of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D. C. Dr. J. Q. Folmar, of Bonifay, was elected to a place made vacant on the Medical Staff.

On October 1 Dr. W. H. Spiers was made Clinical Director, and under his direction the Medical Staff has been doing excellent work. Surgical cases have been operated and treated in this institution by our Medical Staff, which previously required the attention of the Visiting Staff. Daily meetings of the Medical Staff have been held and Clinics twice a week, also weekly meetings of the Medical Staff for the discharge of patients, which the Superintendent always attended.

The U. S. Public Health Service has given this Hospital a good rating among hospitals, and have been paying us \$90 per month for each patient they have kept in our institution. This has netted the institution approximately \$1,200 per month in the last few months. There has been some agitation on the part of the Board to reduce the Medical Staff one member for the purpose of economy. I want to go on record as opposing this, first, because it will not be economy, as we will fall below the proportion of physicians that is desired by the U. S. Public Health Service for institutions where they maintain their bene-



ficiaries, and it will cause the removal by the Public Health Service of those patients for which we are drawing \$90 per month for maintenance, and will cause a loss of most \$1,200 per month to the Hospital. The Medical Staff is already small and we only have one physician to every 400 patients, and when the Staff is reduced further some of these unfortunate people will inevitably be neglected at some time, as situations frequently occur where there will be more work than the Staff can do. It is not fair to the people who are committed here to deprive them of their citizenship, to take them into custody on the account of a mental illness, for which they are not responsible, and then not give them the medical attention that their case deserves and that modern scientific learning affords.

The Clinic Director's report is attached, which explains fully the activities of his department.

### THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

On October 1, 1919, a Training School for Nurses was started under the supervision of Miss Pearl Summerford, R. N., whose report is attached. This Training School has been an incentive not only to the nurse-students, but an inspiration to the members of the staff. We now have two classes doing excellent work. This Training School will serve a great purpose, both as an opportunity for many girls to acquire a profession and in supplying the great need for nurses.

### THE TUBERCULAR COLONY.

This department has served for other purposes besides the care of tubercular patients. In each end of this building we have a large day-room with a commodious fireplace, and one of these rooms has been used for the care of imbeciles, where they could be kept in absolute cleanli-

ness and at the same time get the proper amount of open air and exercise. By close attention to the personal habits these patients have been improved to where they are no longer classified as untidy. They have been given training in the care of their person and taught as much as their capabilities would allow.

This department has also been used for the care of emaciated and feeble patients, who needed open-air treatment, but these patients have been so handled that there was no danger of infection from tuberculosis patients who are in this department.

This department being under the direction of one who is trained and skilled in the care of tuberculars, we feel that we have kept down the spread of the disease from among 1,600 other patients, who, on account of their mental conditions, are especially prone to the infection.

### THE GENERAL WARDS.

This includes the white male and female and the colored male and female departments, all of which are operated under separate supervisors. It has been the endeavor and the policy of each department to operate at as low expense as possible to give the patients that amount of personal attention which it is felt they deserve and which was demanded by the public.

In the white male department we have as far as possible kept every patient employed and found some useful endeavor which would be beneficial to the patient. Their employment has been in the construction department, industrial department, and on the farm, and at maintaining the grounds and doing the ward work. The Supervisor of this department does the embalming, which is done at the expense of the relatives of the patients, but by his doing this work half of the embalming fee is saved the people.

In the female department we have not had the opportunity to employ so many patients, as we were not equipped in the industrial building to employ women, but the Supervisoress of the white female department has endeavored to keep patients employed on the wards at fancy work and at basketry. This employment has in a way removed the melancholic atmosphere on these wards. The products of this work has been utilized for the patients' interest, as it has gone into the purchase of Victrolas, reading matter, etc.

We have been working colored women in the gardens for the past two years and find that they do profitable work. Colored women have also been employed in the laundry. By close study of the patients we have ascertained which patients we could work with profit to the institution, and have only a few of the working type which are left on the wards.

The colored male patients have done the difficult work about the institution, such as clearing lands, ditching, draining, irrigating, etc. They have also served as a valuable purpose in the construction of the buildings and doing the concrete work. Under the direction of their supervisor no patient has been worked beyond the limit of what his physical condition would well endure and to his own advantage, but this employment has been of considerable material value to the State.

#### OFFICE FORCE.

The work of our office force has so increased that the present force is hardly adequate to take care of all that comes up. The large farm, and office work incidental to conducting the large farm; the operating by the Hospital of the barber shop and the laundry, which has been open to many of the employees, for which charges have been made for their personal laundry; the operating of the industrial department, and taking in private work in this

department; the construction of new buildings; the overhauling of practically all of the heating equipment; the keeping of medical records of each patient, with a complete case history written upon his admission, and the collection of maintenance from pay-patients, and making reports to the Federal Government on discharged soldier patients, and carrying out the details incident to their maintenance; the collecting of money from pay patients, and the tremendous correspondence with the public about the 1,600 patients we have in custody, requires a tremendous amount of office work. It is understood that the office force is to be reduced, but I am in position to state that if this work is carried out successfully the office force cannot be reduced, as the present number is already overtaxed.

The collection of money from pay patients is a statutory function of the State Treasurer's office, but was imposed on this office in October, 1917. This work has been done by the Secretary and Treasurer of the institution, who examines every commitment paper and gets information as to the financial status of every patient admitted. While no one who has been unable to pay has been taxed by being required to pay maintenance, the law has been complied with and many people have been put on the pay list that would have otherwise gotten by as indigent. The work done by the Secretary and Treasurer in this connection has saved the State several thousand dollars. Table No. 1-D will show amounts collected by the State Treasurer's office for four years before we took over the work and the four years since.

The law should be changed so that this would be the duty of the Superintendent instead of the State Treasury.

## THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT.

A large part of waste in this department has been eliminated by intelligent handling and distribution of food. The waste from this department is now at a minimum and consists of those things which cannot be very well saved. This waste of course is carried to the hog farm and used as feed for the hogs.

While we have endeavored to prevent any waste, we have not deprived any patient of the necessary quantity of food, and we have kept check on the nutrition patients were obtaining by weighing them on the wards at regular intervals.

As far as possible a balanced diet has been maintained. This is absolutely essential for the prevention of nutritive diseases, such as, pellagra. On account of the skilled direction that this department has been under we have been able to give special diet to diabetics and patients suffering from diseases requiring special diet. This has been a great factor in producing a larger rate of discharges and recoveries than we have had.

## THE FARM.

The production of the farm has been disappointing. With the expenditures as shown in this report for the farm in the way of fertilizers, seeds, and in the way of mules and equipment, and with the many strong white and colored male patients available for labor, and with the many colored female patients who were able to do the light work in the gardening, our productions should have been more. In one of our neighboring institutions where they do not have as many patients or as much land, the farm yielded \$85,000 in products in 1920. The small amount of truck raised has not only increased the cost of maintenance, but has made it difficult to maintain a balanced ration, which is so essential in the care of the men-



tally afflicted. The Superintendent does not feel responsible for the production, or the conditions of the farm, as the Board assumed direct charge of the Farm Director and his work at the beginning of this biennial period. The farmer's report is attached with tables and estimates that he prepared.

Table No. 13 shows the comparative productions of the farm for the last six years.

### THE CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

This department has now under construction two large buildings, the power house, for which \$100,000 was appropriated, and the employees' home, for which \$50,000 was appropriated. These buildings are approaching completion, and we hope to have them in operation in the early part of 1921. These are the largest buildings the construction of which has ever been undertaken by the Hospital Construction Department, and I feel that much money has been saved the State in this undertaking, as all available patient labor has been used, and the hired labor has been less expensive than that paid for by contractors. More progress could have been made on these buildings had we been inclined to pay the prevailing prices for labor and material. As we were endeavoring to have this construction done at a minimum cost, we refrained from paying the large prices for labor that have prevailed since the appropriation was made. This work was started and kept up largely by the regular force, which has been enlarged in the last few months.

We have yet to be constructed an industrial building, which has already been appropriated for, and some improvements in the dining room, which have also been provided for. It is essential that the toilets in the entire white male department be built and repaired, and terraza floors and enameled walls be put in.

The repairs in the Hospital buildings have been kept up with and the requirements met as they came up.



## THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

In this department many problems have had to be faced on account of the inadequacy of the equipment, which we have been endeavoring to use until a new power house is finished and the new equipment has been installed, but with the old flues, and with the waste of coal resulting from them, the consumption of coal has been tremendous. The engineering force has done well in the operation of this machinery.

The heating system of the entire institution has been worked over, steam traps having been put in every radiator, underground tunnels for carrying steam pipes have been constructed, and all pipes carrying steam have been insulated. This has been a tremendous task, as steam is carried a long distance to the various buildings about the institution. All wards are now easily heated, and the patients are kept more comfortable. An additional 35,000 feet of sewerage has been laid in 15-ft. ditches, which serves the houses belonging to the Hospital that are near the village of Chattahoochee. These houses have also been equipped with water fixtures, 35,000 feet of water piping having been put in to supply them.

The telephone system has been worked over, remodeled, and telephones have been installed in all of the important wards, as well as in the residences of each member of the Medical Staff. A central switchboard is maintained in the Administration office. This system is connected also by a private line to Quincy, which has been put up by the Hospital, and the poles between Chattahoochee and Quincy have been purchased and placed by a party of business people of River Junction and Chattahoochee, in which the Hospital entered as one shareholder. We are now able to get good telephone service to Quincy, Tallahassee or any other point, something that we have not previously enjoyed.

A mile of railway spur has been constructed to supply the Hospital. This will eliminate the cost of hauling coal from the present spur to the power house, which approximately cost \$6,000 per year, as well as saving us the trouble of hauling other supplies from River Junction.

### THE CONSULTING ENGINEER.

From the plans under the direction of the Consulting Engineer practically all of the construction has been carried out. This includes the two large buildings now under construction and the railway spur of about one mile which we have just built; the surveys for the sewerage system; the renovation of the heating system, and everything in an architectural and engineering way. The Consulting Engineer develops the plans and lays the work out, which is carried on in his absence from the Hospital, and he makes visits here only as frequently as is required to do this. He deserves the thanks and appreciation of the authorities for the tremendous amount of work that he has put out with the small returns to himself, and the writer desires to express thanks for his philanthropic loyalty to the State and the Hospital, and for his help and co-operation in carrying out the program for improvements.

### THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Table No. 11 will show you the work and accomplishments of this department, which has been very profitable from a financial point of view, as more money has been taken in than has been required to pay the operating expenses of the department, and the Hospital has had the advantages of the department at practically no cost.

While the material advantages derived from this are great, it serves a greater purpose in giving diversified occupation to patients than it does in a material way.

The greatest factor in the treating of mental diseases is diversified occupation, which is given systematically in this department.

We have not been able to work any more than from eight to twelve patients in this department, but it is to be hoped that a new building, which has been provided for by the Legislature, will soon be constructed, and we will be able to work at least 100 patients in a systematic and intelligent way, so as to derive the greatest benefit in Occupational Therapy.

### THE LAUNDRY.

The laundry has been improved, both in organization and to some extent in equipment. By using the drying room at night we are able to do practically all of the drying inside. This prevents the unsightly appearance of a large quantity of clothing for patients hung out in full view of the institution and of the public.

Colored women are used for doing the ironing, but as soon as the new power house is completed and sufficient current can be supplied, it is the purpose to use electric irons and white women for the ironing, for they will do neater work and have less destructive tendencies. This will relieve the colored women to work in the gardens.

On account of the shortage of equipment we are not able to mangle the linens for the patients' beds, but it is recommended that a new six-roller mangle be purchased, which will serve the purpose of drying and pressing these linens, and will eliminate the necessity of maintaining a night force and keeping the drying room running at night.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

No additional room has been provided for the colored population since 1914, so the wards are fearfully crowded. We have no place for the sick colored patients, except

one of the general wards, which is set apart to be used as a sick ward.

An addition to the Receiving Hospital for the care of colored patients is recommended. This will put all the sick in the same building and under the same supervision, which would eliminate considerable overhead expense. This arrangement would work to the mutual advantage of the Hospital subject and the Training School. Thirty-five thousand dollars should be appropriated for this.

At present all our amusements and meetings are held in a room designed to be used as a ward. Amusement and entertainment are as necessary as occupation in the care of mental cases, and we should have more adequate provision for the thing that more than all clears away the morbid and melancholic atmosphere from the institution.

Forty thousand dollars would build an auditorium, which would be suitable for all purposes, as church services, concerts, theatricals, moving pictures, dances, etc., and it is earnestly recommended that this amount be appropriated for such a building.

Three thousand dollars should be appropriated for a new mangle in the laundry, and a larger improvement fund, as many of the buildings are in need of material repairs.

While the writer never hopes to receive any advantages of this, a new Superintendent's residence should be constructed at once. The present residence is situated immediately in the yards used by the patients and is in close proximity to the most disturbed wards, and is not a place suitable for a residence, and any man who has children would hesitate before moving into this residence. At least \$15,000 should be appropriated for a new Superintendent's residence, to be built on the new avenue, near the nurses' home. The present building used by the Superintendent can be easily converted into an administration building, which is badly needed.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Grateful appreciation is felt toward the State Federation of Woman's Clubs for their interest in our unfortunate charges which has been displayed in the past two years. We trust that this interest will continue and that the Federation will make more effort to improve the conditions among this class of unfortunate people. We wish to thank especially the Quincy chapter for many courtesies, especially for the gifts and fruits extended every Christmas to the patients. We wish to express our thanks to Mrs. Amos H. Norris, chairman of the Industrial Section of the Federation, for her interest in this institution in obtaining for this institution the gift of the Columbia graphophone for use on the aged men's ward, and to the St. Petersburg chapter we wish to express our gratitude for the gift of chairs to be used by our children; and last, to the Chattahoochee chapter for their co-operation in every way, especially in assisting us in furnishing entertainments for the patients, and for the courtesies they have extended the patients in allowing them to attend the Chautauqua and Lyceum numbers, and for the concerts they have gotten up for the benefit of the patients, and for the gifts of fruit from time to time.

The Red Cross Field Agents have rendered this Hospital a wonderful service in securing data and necessary information concerning many patients. This could not have been obtained through any better channel. Much help has also been given us by the Red Cross in placing discharged patients in a suitable environment where the patient could make an adjustment. I desire to express deep appreciation for all this service.

I cannot refrain at this time also from thanking the various department heads for their loyal and enthusiastic support and co-operation during the past, and the other employees for their faithful service.

H. MASON SMITH,  
Superintendent.



**REPORT OF THE CLINICAL DIRECTOR.**

Dr. H. Mason Smith, Supt.,  
Florida State Hospital,  
Chattahoochee, Florida.

Sir:

I beg to submit the following report of the Medical Department of the Florida State Hospital for the period covering the years 1919 and 1920, with statistical tables, and such recommendations as relate to the improvement of this department. In making this report I wish to confine myself strictly to medical matters as far as possible.

During the first year covered by this report there were many changes in this department as a result of the return to the institution of three members of the staff, viz.: Dr. H. Mason Smith, Dr. W. H. Spiers and Dr. John D. Gable, who had been granted a leave of absence to enter the Medical Corps of the Army for the duration of the war, Dr. C. R. Oglesby, Dr. J. L. Adams and Dr. W. F. McGriff having been appointed temporarily to fill the vacancies resulting.

On October 1, 1920, the position of Clinical Director was created by the honorable Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, and I was elected to that position. Prior to the beginning of the war the senior physician had the title of Chief of the Medical Staff, but this position was abolished upon the resignation of Dr. A. E. Conter, April 1, 1918. The duties of the Clinical Director are practically the same as those of the chief physician had been. The Medical Staff consists of the Superintendent, Clinical Director and three assistant physicians, which gives us four physicians besides the Superintendent, or one in charge of each department. The colored female department being the smallest, I have assumed charge of this because the routine medical work is less and gives me more time in the performance of my duties as Clinical



Director. Dr. John D. Gable has charge of the white male department; Dr. E. R. Marshburn has charge of the colored male department, and Dr. J. Q. Folmar, who was appointed on September 1 to fill the vacancy occurring upon the resignation of Dr. W. M. Bevis, has charge of the white female department.

### CONSULTING STAFF.

The Consulting Staff is composed of members of the medical profession who are well-known specialists throughout the State. They are frequently consulted on special cases and at times are called upon to perform such operations as require special skill and knowledge. According to the stipulations under which they serve, they agree to make regular visits to the Hospital every four months (or oftener if called). These men are only reimbursed for their actual traveling expenses. They have always been willing to answer any calls from the institution, and sometimes at personal sacrifices to themselves. Their services have been of the greatest benefit to the inmates here, and have far exceeded in value the expense incurred by their trips to Chattahoochee.

The members of the Consulting Staff are:

Dr. R. Renfroe Duke, of Tampa, Consulting Oculist.

Dr. J. L. Kirby-Smith, Jacksonville, Fla., Consulting Dermatologist.

Dr. Gerry R. Holden, Jacksonville, Fla., Consulting Gynecologist.

Dr. Frank Clifton Moore, Tallahassee, Consulting Internist.

These men are to be commended for their work and the spirit in which they perform it. Nearly all of them come from great distances at considerable loss of time and money, their only object being to help in making this institution one of the best of its kind.

The work in the Medical Department nas proceeded with the greatest harmony, and it seems to be the general effort of all to work towards the general improvement of conditions and the elevation of the status of the institution.

### NURSING STAFF.

The operation of the Receiving Hospital is in charge of Miss Pearl Summerford, R. N. It is her duty to see that the orders of the physicians, relative to the treatment of the sick and newly admitted patients, are properly executed; to prepare the operation room for all surgical operations, and she is responsible for the sterilization of all instruments, dressings, etc., used in the Hospital. She is also Superintendent of the Nurses' Training School, which I will discuss further on under the caption, "Nurses' Training School." Miss Summerford has performed all these duties to the entire satisfaction of the Medical Staff, and I wish to express my appreciation of her thorough co-operation with me and the other members of the Medical Staff.

Miss Ora Barnett, R. N., is Supervisor of the White Female Department. Miss Barnett is especially qualified for this line of work, having had several years of experience with mental cases and considerable experience in psycho-analysis. Her services have been most valuable in improving the nursing force of this department. Miss Barnett has performed her duties to the entire satisfaction of the Medical Staff and is to be commended on the many improvements brought about through her efforts.

Mrs. E. C. McMillan is in charge of the tubercular colony, and she, too, is especially qualified for this work. She is a graduate of Maryland State Tubercular Sanitarium, Baltimore, Md. This is one of the most important departments of the institution, and the results obtained here under the management of Mrs. McMillan have been

gratifying. This colony is for white patients alone, and it is hoped that in the near future we will have one for the colored patients. Mrs. McMillan's services have been entirely satisfactory and absolutely essential in the proper management of these cases.

#### DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. J. G. Wilson has for a number of years been resident dentist. His report is to be seen on another page and is self-explanatory.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY.

Mr. B. F. Bache, Ph. G., is still the Hospital pharmacist. It would be hard for anyone to fill this position as satisfactorily as has Mr. Bache. He is a pharmacist of rare ability. His knowledge of drugs and pharmaceutical chemistry makes it possible to operate this department very economically, aside from the advantage of having freshly prepared remedies of known potency. It has also been his constant effort to economize in buying, both by watching the market and in the quantity of purchases.

He is still making every pharmaceutical preparation that is possible in a place of the size occupied and facilities at his command. On many of the preparations he manufactures he saves over 100 per cent. Many of these preparations are made from assayed drugs, and where the United States Pharmacopeia demands it he is able to make an assay of the finished product.

We use many thousands of filled capsules during the course of a year, and many require extreme care in filling, and Mr. Bache does all of this. An average of about 3,000 prescriptions are dispensed a year, besides keeping the various departments supplied with some of the more simple preparations for which the physicians do not write prescriptions. It is the opinion of Mr. Bache that with

greater facilities more money could be saved the State. Mr. Bache has performed his duties most efficiently and to our entire satisfaction.

### ADMISSIONS.

During the period covered by this report there were admitted to the Hospital 1,333 new patients, or 664 in 1919 and 669 in 1920, as compared with the last biennial report of 615 for 1917 and 659 in 1918. The number of admissions for the years 1919 and 1920, as compared with those for 1917 and 1918, shows an increase of 59 or 4.8%. This has hardly kept pace with the rapid increase in population of the State. There was a decrease of 22 colored male admissions and 16 colored females, which was probably due to so many colored people leaving the State. Among the white admissions there was an increase of 38 men and 59 women. It can be seen by this that the most notable increase was among the white female patients.

Of the 1,333 patients admitted, 158 had one or more previous Hospital residences. This is a lower percentage than most State institutions give, but we have adopted a policy of furloughing patients who have become sufficiently improved or restored, to their relatives or guardians rather than discharge them, and those returned are not entered under admissions. The great majority of those with a psychopathic tendency are likely to have a return of the condition under suitable conditions or a like stimulus. Whoever assumes the responsibility of these patients bears the expense of transporting them to their home, and in the event it becomes necessary to return them to the institution they agree to do so without expense to the State. We feel that the relatives or those interested should assume some of the responsibility in this connection. When a patient is discharged the State assumes all of the responsibility and expense of returning them to their homes.

## DEATHS.

We have had 422 deaths during the two years covered by this report, and 289 of that number occurred among patients admitted during that time, which shows conclusively that the greatest number of deaths is among the newly admitted patients. This is due to the fact that a majority of our admissions are either senile cases with marked arterio-sclerosis, and frequently Brights' disease, or are in a state of toxic delirium, as a result of some serious or incurable malady; consequently the mortality is high among this class of patients. In many instances if the Lunacy Commission appointed to examine these cases would exercise a little more discretion they could avoid sending them here and thus save the State considerable expense. I am in favor of each county having its regular or permanent Lunacy Commission, composed of men who are better acquainted with mental conditions. These men could also give us more information relative to the family and personal history of the patients they send to us.

## DISCHARGES.

About 51% of the patients admitted during the last two years suffered from affections that were incurable, and the most that could be expected was temporary improvement. We have discharged 200 patients as restored, 70 as improved and harmless, 33 for the purpose of being transferred to another State, 14 as not insane, and 410 were furloughed to their guardians or relatives. Of these cases, 227 discharged and 302 furloughed, were patients who had been admitted during the last two years. This comparison shows that the most satisfactory results are to be obtained among the newly admitted patients, and emphasizes the necessity of early treatment. The most favorable results are obtained among the cases of infec-



tion exhaustive psychosis, toxic insanity, attacks of manic depressive psychosis, and some cases of involutional psychosis. But the other types are practically incurable, and the best that can be looked for is an adjustment to institutional life.

#### PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Our Pathological Laboratory building has been completed about three years, but during the war were unable to secure a pathologist, and consequently the building has never been used as such. Routine examinations of blood, urine, foeces and spinal fluid have been carried on by the physicians here, and they have also done some emergency bacteriological examinations as far as the facilities at hand will permit. It has been the ambition of the Medical Staff to have a thoroughly equipped pathological and bacteriological laboratory, with a competent man in charge. It is impossible to carry on the work of any hospital, and especially one of the magnitude of this institution, without it, and I earnestly request that the Legislature make ample provision for this necessary addition.

#### SURGERY.

The institution is fortunate in having upon its Medical Staff physicians capable of doing successfully nearly any operation coming under the head of general surgery. Practically all of the operations listed below were performed by some member of our staff, except those coming under eye, ear, nose and throat surgery, which were done by our visiting oculist. The following is a report of operations performed during 1919 and 1920:



## RECORD OF OPERATIONS IN 1919.

Adenoidectomy .....	8
Amputation of forearm.....	1
Amputation of leg.....	1
Appendectomy .....	1
Circumcisions .....	6
Cranietomy .....	2
Dilations and curetage.....	3
Excision of ingrowing toenails.....	6
Excision of varicose veins.....	1
Memorrhoidectomy .....	7
Hernectomy .....	4
Hysterectomy abd. ....	1
Operation for empyema.....	2
Operation for varicocele.....	2
Operation for trans. pterygium.....	1
Incised and curreted carbuncles.....	4
Incised and drained abscesses.....	20
Incised and drained abscesses of the finger.....	3
Incised and drained abscesses of the forearm.....	4
Incised and drained abscesses of the foot.....	2
Incised and drained gluteal abscess.....	4
Incised and drained cellulitis of finger.....	4
Incised and drained cellulitis of foot.....	3
Perineorrhaphy .....	2
Reduction and fixation of celles fracture.....	3
Paracentesis of abdomen.....	1
Reduction and fixation of fractured clavicle.....	1
Reduction and fixation of fractured femur.....	2
Reduction and fixation of fractured tibia.....	3
Reduction and fixation of fractured ulna.....	4
Radical operation for hydrocele.....	1
Removal of benign epithelioma.....	1
Removal of lipoma of knee.....	1
Tonsillectomy .....	6

## RECORD OF OPERATIONS FOR 1920.

Abscesses on right knee incised, drained and sutured.	1
Adenoidectomy .....	5
Amputation of forearm.....	1
Amputation of foot.....	1
Amputation of toes (two).....	1
Appendectomy with drainage.....	1
Circumcisions .....	5
Colporrhaphy, anterior and posterior.....	1
Exploratory laparotomy .....	2
Excision of chaneroid.....	4
Hysterectomy (abdominal) .....	1
Herniectomy .....	3
Hemorrhoidectomy .....	3
Incised and drained cellulitis of hand.....	10
Incised and drained cellulitis of foot.....	6
Incised and drained abscess of finger.....	12
Incised and drained abscess of foot.....	8
Incised and drained carbuncles.....	16
Incision and drainage of abscesses.....	25
Operations for empyema.....	3
Paracentesis .....	1
Perineorrhaphy .....	3
Removal of small piece of steel from eye.....	1
Resection of rib .....	1
Reduction and fixation of clavicle.....	1
Reduction and fixation of dislocated finger.....	8
Reduction and fixation of fractured femur.....	1
Reduction and fixation of humerus.....	1
Reduction and fixation of colles fracture.....	2
Reduction and fixation of ulna.....	6
Reduction and fixation of hip.....	2
Submucous resections of nasal septum.....	2
Tonsilectomy .....	14
Trachoma .....	18
Suturing of wound on neck.....	1

Sebaceous cyst removed.....	1
Tibia curreted .....	1
Operation for adhered prepuce.....	1
Operation for venereal warts.....	1
Operation for paraphimosis.....	1
Operation for ischio-rectal abscess.....	4
Incision of bubo.....	1

### TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

It is difficult in a few words to present adequately the good results that may come to a hospital through the medium of a training school. The trained nurse has come to be widely accepted as essential to the successful work of every hospital. Her worth has been made apparent to both patient and physician, and the nobility and attractiveness of her profession are recognized even among dull observers. In precarious illness the scale is often turned by the skill of a nurse. From the standpoint of the physician, the advantage of the new order of things is obvious. To have nurses in every ward who can make an intelligent analysis of all they see and detect in the innumerable details of the sick room, is to have instruments of precision at hand in applying remedies. Any hospital thus equipped invites both the human and scientific spirit to dwell and flourish therein.

It cannot be disputed that a better class of applicants is generally attracted to the field of insane nursing if a liberal training is assured to them. As a consequence, the moral and intellectual standard of the nursing staff is noticeably higher in those institutions which maintain a training school.

The demand for competent services in the field of nervous and mental diseases is constantly increasing, and there is no branch of the art where the opportunities are more promising, provided the material is of the right sort. But it requires a certain combination of qualities by no

means common to render a nurse successful, and herein lies the advantage of those who have pursued a system of instructions in the asylum school; for the qualities which are developed by this special training and to make the possessor of them indispensable not only in the art of nursing, but in any chosen vocation.

To humanely and efficiently meet the exactions in the care of the insane calls for a high order of character and no mean ability. She who performs this duty with fidelity obtains a reward in the development, sure to follow, of all that is best and strongest in her own nature. There must be judgment to meet sudden emergencies, and promptness to decide, sincerity in word and act to win the patient's confidence; the exercise of kindly sympathy and tact that may wisely guide and control without antagonizing the troubled and suspicious mind. The habitual display of these qualities can scarcely fail to have a broadening influence upon the developing character of the nurse and favorably affect her entire future.

Our Training School became a reality with the opening of its first session, October 1, 1919, and the results so far obtained have been remarkable. At present we have six pupils in the Junior Class and sixteen in the Freshman, all of whom are doing excellent work, both theoretical and practical. The report of Miss Pearl Summerford, Superintendent of Nurses, will give an idea of the course of instruction, and we are confident that it offers many advantages not to be obtained in a general hospital. This Training School is very urgently in need of a reference library, and we hope that the Legislature will make ample provision for this, and I can assure them that it will be greatly appreciated.

## HEALTH AND TREATMENT.

Primarily, the object of treatment is the amelioration of the mental disease, but recovery must depend largely upon the character of the cases treated. The duration, age of the patient, physical complications and form of psychosis decide the outcome of treatment. The favorable cases are found among the infective exhaustive psychosis, toxic insanity, attacks of manic depressive psychosis, some cases of involutional melancholia, certain forms of alcoholic psychosis, and a very few cases allied to dementia proecox. The other types are incurable from their character and duration.

Nothing new in the line of treatment of the mental cases has been added the last two years to that of the general policy of this hospital, which is mostly hygienic, occupational, food and care. While the Medical Staff always keeps fully abreast of the times in medicine and surgery we are fully cognizant of the fact that drugs have no place as a means for mental restoratives.

It has been demonstrated that occupation is the proper treatment for these cases, and no effort is spared to see that every one whose physical health will permit is given some form of work to perform. There is no doubt that this policy offers the greatest hope, not only in promoting and maintaining physical health, but in restoring favorable cases to their normal mental state. No one is exempt from some form of occupation unless there be some physical cause.

Physical diseases of course are treated the same as in any general hospital, and here medicines and other therapeutic agencies are used as indicated.

Our staff is thoroughly competent to handle any general conditions that might arise, and we have a visiting staff of experts in the various specialties of medicine at our disposal.



## MUSIC.

Music hath its charms among the insane as well as the sane, and since the day of Pythagoras in Ancient Greece music has been used in mental cases as one of the most potent agencies in care and treatment. Of the Prophet Elisha it is written that after numerous perplexities he would cry: "But now bring me a minstrel, and when it came to pass, when the minstrel played, that the hand of the Lord was upon him."

Esquirol, the noted French alienist, said: "Music acts most powerfully on the physical and moral nature, and I use it constantly in mental disease. It soothes and calms the patient's mind, and though it may not cure, it is a most precious agent and ought not to be neglected." It is said that Gladstone, when prostrated by mental fatigue, would have his favorite hymns sung to him.

Like the application of water, music has both stimulating and sedative functions. Joyous, sparkling music acts as a tonic on the spirits, and its more sombre movements lull the soul to rest. The wonderful perfection to which mechanical music has been developed in late years has markedly widened its field in mental medicines.

It has been the effort of the present management to furnish music, with as little cost as possible, to these patients. This has been accomplished by employing a few musicians as attendants and in various capacities, and at present we have an excellent orchestra of eight pieces, under the direction of Mr. Glenn F. Wright, and this orchestra furnishes music for the moving picture on Monday nights and the dance on Friday nights, and when the weather permits gives an open-air concert Sunday afternoons. We have four phonographs that were bought through liberal donations from the employees, and are placed on wards where they can be protected from violence. We also have an electric player piano, purchased three years ago through public subscription mostly do-



nated by the citizens of Jacksonville. By all means music should be encouraged, and provision should be made for a 15 or 18-piece band that could devote most of its time to this and give concerts regularly every afternoon, and also furnish music for the various entertainments at night. Phonographs and other mechanical musical instruments should be placed about on the various wards. It is hard for those who do not come in contact with these people to appreciate the one hardship of confinement. Here they are kept against their wishes; not for any crime, but because of their unfortunate mental disease, which renders them incapable of adjusting themselves to society. It makes no difference how much better they fare here than on the outside, they had rather be out and undergo any hardships than that of confinement. Consequently I make an earnest plea for music and plenty of it for these patients, for there is no form of entertainment that will go as far towards relieving the monotony of confinement as music.

The general health of the institution has been very good the last two years, and we have been fortunate in not having an epidemic during that time. We receive so many patients from all parts of the State that we have to guard very rigidly against bringing any contagious diseases into the hospital. Occasionally a case will get in, but as soon as discovered it is immediately isolated and all prophylactic measures brought immediately into operation against its spread.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have very few recommendations to make, but I do want to emphasize the urgent necessity of an addition to the Receiving Hospital for the handling of colored patients. The present Receiving Hospital is used only for white patients, and with the present facilities should only be used for such, but a one-story wing with wards about

the size of those now in use, and a basement under this, just back of this building, should be added. The basement could be utilized for the installation of a modern hydro-therapeutic department. At present the colored hospital wards are at a remote distance from the Receiving Hospital and should be brought under the same management. We have but one operating room, which is all that is necessary, but colored patients requiring surgical attention have to be carried to the Receiving Hospital on a stretcher, and after the operation have to be transported back to the hospital wards of their department in the same manner, which is taking a serious risk that could be avoided if all the hospital wards were grouped together under one management. Aside from the convenient and practical side, it would prove more economical in the handling of patients.

W. H. SPIERS,  
Clinical Director.

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## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES

Dr. H. Mason Smith,  
Superintendent.

Dear Sir:

I wish to submit herewith the report of the Training School for Nurses, which was organized in 1919.

### PLAN OF INSTRUCTIONS.

The course of instructions covers three years, including three months probation, nine months affiliation with a general hospital, and consists of lectures, recitations, demonstrations, clinical lectures, practical work on wards, diet, kitchen and laboratory. A passing grade of 75 in all branches is necessary for graduation.

## SCHEDULE OF WARD SERVICE AND PRACTICAL WORK.

Acute medical and surgical cases.....	12 months
Tuberculosis .....	2 months
Operating room .....	4 months
Night duty .....	3 months
Reception ward .....	3 months
Vacation .....	1 month

## NURSING STAFF.

Superintendent of Nurses.....	1
Assistant Superintendent of Nurses.....	1
Intermediate Nurses in School.....	6
Junior Nurses in School.....	15
Total number of Nurses in School.....	21

## ANNOUNCEMENT OF COURSE OF STUDY.

### FIRST YEAR.

Ethics and theory of nursing.....	32 hours
Anatomy .....	32 hours
Physiology .....	32 hours
Practical demonstration in nursing.....	16 hours
Hygiene for nurses.....	10 hours
Dietetics .....	16 hours
Materia Medica .....	32 hours
Bandaging .....	12 hours
Hydrotheraphy .....	6 hours

### SECOND YEAR.

Medicine .....	16 hours
Practical nursing .....	32 hours
Emergencies and anaesthetics.....	16 hours
Obstetrics .....	32 hours
Clinical medicine .....	12 hours

Genito-urinary diseases .....	32 hours
Massage .....	6 hours
Materia Medica .....	16 hours
Dietetics .....	16 hours
Surgery .....	16 hours
Gynecology .....	16 hours
Diseases of eye, ear, nose and throat.....	16 hours

#### THIRD YEAR.

Practical work in laboratory.....	16 hours
Diseases of nervous system.....	16 hours
Mental diseases nursing insane.....	16 hours
Oral hygiene .....	12 hours
Children diseases .....	16 hours
Affiliation with a general hospital.....	9 months

I wish to extend thanks to the Superintendent and the Medical Staff for co-operation, lectures and medical services rendered the nurses.

Respectfully submitted, .

PEARL J. SUMMERFORD, R. N.,

Superintendent of Nurses.

TABLE NO. 1-A.

Abstract of Invoices Approved in the Office of the Superintendent for the Year 1919.

NOTE.—The following Table shows Dates of Approval of Invoices, and not the Date when same were Paid by Comptroller.

## INVOICES PAYABLE FROM APPROPRIATION FOR MAINTENANCE.

Purpose For Which Expended	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
Groceries .....	\$11,659.66	\$15,012.61	\$ 8,312.84	\$ 9,247.02	\$ 8,641.65	\$ 8,941.62
Dry Goods and Clothing.....	1,007.12	168.00	.....	.....	12,374.97	139.50
Repairs and Renewals.....	2,349.86	3,830.01	1,517.86	1,679.29	2,929.38	1,597.28
Dairy Feed Acct.....	1,264.80	831.50	565.50	433.00	231.34	643.10
Stable Feed Acct.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.00	266.80
Farm—Seeds, Fertilizer and Tools.....	783.03	1,093.60	136.20	45.00	2,163.95	.....
Dairy—Live Stock Purchased.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,875.00
Laundry—Sundry Supplies.....	54.60	95.42	.....	.....	344.81	.....
Plumbing Dept.—Tools and Supplies.....	557.95	63.32	104.84	19.92	.....	.....
Industrial Dept.—Material and Supplies....	31.44	144.74	355.26	153.73	19.08	448.82
Ice Plant—Repairs and Supplies.....	.....	.....	.....	60.88	.....	.....
Power Plant—Coal, Oil and Sundry Supplies .....	1,024.09	348.74	202.50	388.75	418.07	401.24
Expense of Members of Medical Visiting Staff .....	.....	.....	41.36	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and Drug Sundries.....	336.71	357.97	320.34	454.67	433.55	197.80
Transportation .....	1,542.53	954.34	1,115.19	109.90	1,203.35	1,866.15
Pay Roll—Salaries of Employees.....	10,179.16	10,500.28	10,422.11	10,747.09	10,676.52	10,644.80
Real Estate .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$30,790.95	\$33,400.53	\$23,094.00	\$23,339.25	\$39,483.67	\$28,022.11



TABLE NO. 1-A—Continued.

Purpose For Which Expended	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Groceries .....	\$12,069.26	\$13,356.42	\$10,509.01	\$12,345.14	\$11,003.72	\$14,651.26	\$135,750.21
Dry Goods and Clothing.....	845.12	4,211.94	611.80	8,650.63	18,875.53	4,929.52	51,814.12
Repairs and Renewals.....	2,997.08	4,108.36	2,197.14	3,135.98	2,410.65	2,179.11	30,932.00
Dairy Feed Acct.....	458.84	646.37	456.75	476.35	570.50	1,482.64	8,060.69
Stable Feed Acct.....	760.12	.....	.....	.....	2,495.88	1,873.84	5,443.64
Farm—Seeds, Fertilizer and Tools.....	.....	196.90	.....	238.81	.....	115.05	4,772.54
Dairy—Live Stock Purchased.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,875.00
Laundry—Sundry Supplies.....	.....	.....98	.....	513.32	.....	373.50	1,607.63
Plumbing Dept.—Tools and Supplies.	464.27	942.53	567.19	223.03	138.94	310.58	3,392.57
Industrial Dept.—Material and Supplies .....	135.75	17.10	490.27	151.20	163.20	289.00	2,399.59
Ice Plant—Repairs and Supplies.....	124.33	34.65	.....	15.00	.....	.....	234.86
Power Plant—Coal, Oil and Sundry Supplies .....	674.58	5,203.78	2,911.25	6,010.33	1,731.79	3,635.11	22,950.23
Expense of Members of Medical Visiting Staff .....	43.06	22.29	.....	60.83	.....	.....	167.54
Drugs and Drug Sundries.....	200.71	222.12	505.08	183.33	279.93	244.69	3,736.90
Transportation .....	1,216.92	1,234.02	1,557.77	1,192.16	1,468.48	946.35	14,407.16
Pay Roll—Salaries of Employees.....	11,211.41	11,680.45	11,672.03	11,516.49	11,276.52	11,521.69	132,048.55
Real Estate .....	675.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	675.00
Totals.....	\$31,876.45	\$42,102.91	\$31,478.29	\$44,712.59	\$50,415.14	\$42,552.34	\$421,268.23

TABLE NO. 1-B.

Abstract of Invoices Approved in the Office of the Superintendent for the Year 1920.

NOTE.—The following Table shows Dates of Approval of Invoices, and not the Date when same were Paid by Comptroller.

## INVOICES PAYABLE FROM APPROPRIATION FOR MAINTENANCE.

Purpose For Which Expended	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
Groceries .....	\$14,681.95	\$12,568.73	\$13,427.93	\$10,053.15	\$11,933.79	\$ 8,567.86
Dry Goods and Clothing.....		10,180.87	4,792.47	1,683.07	3,418.68	5,773.46
Repairs and Renewals.....	1,811.38	1,557.85	2,302.94	2,478.30	1,972.22	9,059.22
Dairy Feed Acct.....	664.50	1,160.80	1,421.56	468.00	437.40	361.50
Stable Feed Acct.....	769.91	1,292.80		689.49		
Farm—Fertilizers, Seed, Tools, etc.....	1,301.67	138.60	337.03	2,968.40	551.94	
Laundry—Sundries .....	22.82	54.69	153.47	160.00	304.32	
Plumbing Dept.—Tools and Supplies.....	20.44		25.60	286.71	445.05	
Industrial Dept.—Repairs and Supplies.....		50.39	463.94	103.93	421.47	260.58
Ice Plant—Repairs and Material.....		26.95		472.63		75.66
Power Plant—Coal, Oil and Sundries.....	1,622.47	4,806.88	5,299.00	8,761.84	3,124.34	4,065.46
Expense of Members Medical Staff.....	42.36				42.50	
Drugs and Drug Sundries.....	425.58	415.85	756.74	661.29	766.83	547.48
Transportation .....	1,510.58	1,351.69	1,111.53	1,198.95	1,149.79	693.56
Pay Roll—Salaries for Employees.....	11,930.84	12,326.59	13,119.09	12,788.33	13,802.58	13,770.46
Fruit and Shade Trees.....	157.50	298.30	150.65	8.84		
Piano and Music.....			450.00			
Totals.....	\$34,972.00	\$46,230.99	\$43,811.95	\$42,774.93	\$38,370.91	\$43,175.24

TABLE NO. 1-B—Continued.

Purpose For Which Expended	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Groceries .....	\$ 9,381.89	\$10,282.01	\$11,968.75	\$11,973.87	\$ 8,805.97	\$10,788.66	\$134,444.56
Dry Goods and Clothing.....	3,308.01	1,377.31	1,509.50	.....	2,422.85	.....	34,466.22
Repairs and Renewals.....	3,090.47	2,121.02	1,339.74	3,256.37	1,822.79	4,669.76	35,474.06
Dairy Feed Acct.....	518.50	559.80	231.00	70.00	150.30	440.85	6,484.21
Stable Feed Acct.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,752.20
Farm—Fertilizers, Seed, Tools, etc...	.....	69.75	276.00	.....	.....	897.77	6,541.16
Laundry—Sundries .....	336.17	626.54	358.08	72.61	.....	364.85	2,453.55
Plumbing Dept.—Tools and Supplies.	.....	.....	.....	326.29	614.14	707.37	2,425.60
Industrial Dept.—Repairs and Supplies .....	357.70	239.67	442.95	337.61	178.42	23.84	2,880.50
Ice Plant—Repairs and Material....	321.16	152.20	.....	49.25	.....	.....	1,097.85
Power Plant—Coal, Oil and Sundries.	2,794.01	3,432.30	5,561.30	4,280.54	13,022.33	8,139.99	64,910.46
Expense of Members Medical Staff...	20.74	.....	.....	50.10	.....	.....	155.70
Drugs and Drug Sundries.....	201.12	269.68	216.14	306.43	526.56	467.89	5,561.59
Transportation .....	1,490.35	1,215.81	1,176.52	899.13	891.49	975.13	13,664.53
Pay Roll—Salaries for Employees....	12,533.69	12,173.39	12,334.83	12,447.73	12,728.53	13,000.78	152,956.84
Fruit and Shade Trees.....	.....	.....	.....	13.90	.....	.....	629.19
Piano and Music.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450.00
Totals.....	\$34,353.81	\$32,519.48	\$35,414.81	\$34,083.83	\$41,163.38	\$40,476.89	\$467,348.22

TABLE NO. 1-C.

Invoices Payable from Appropriation for Improvements for the  
Years 1919-20.

	1919	1920
Painting and General Repairs.....	\$ 8,075.61	\$ 16,630.81
Fire Department—Hose and other supplies .....	1,630.00	.....
Addition to Kitchen, Material and Supplies .....		3,301.89
Employees' Home, for Material and Pay Roll .....		27,782.70
New Power and Ice Plant—Machinery, etc. ....		96,694.93
Real Estate, Land Purchased, Special Appropriation .....	6,445.00	4,500.00
Total.....	\$16,150.61	\$148,910.33

TABLE NO. 1-D.

Amount Paid to Florida State Hospital for Maintenance of  
Patients Not Indigent, During the Years  
1914-1920, Inclusive.

1914 .....	\$ 4,700.65
1915 .....	2,848.98
1916 .....	1,861.82
1917*—January 1 to October 19.....	1,955.55
1917*—October 20 to December 31.....	991.62
1918 .....	8,217.76
1919 .....	6,731.49
1920† .....	12,542.81

\*Prior to October 20, 1917, collections for this account were made by State Treasurer and only report to the said Hospital. Beginning October 20, 1917, collections were made by the Hospital officials and transmitted to State Treasurer.

†War risks patients being in the Hospital accounts for the large amount collected in 1920.

TABLE NO. 1-E.

## Receipts for Pay Patients During 1919 and 1920.

1919.	
January .....	\$ 669.16
February .....	958.33
March .....	395.00
April .....	540.83
May .....	1,069.37
June .....	390.00
July .....	389.00
August .....	40.00
September .....	20.00
October .....	415.00
November .....	750.67
December .....	1,094.13
Total for 1919.....	\$ 6,731.49
1920.	
January .....	\$1,224.50
February .....	75.33
March .....	1,688.00
April .....	570.00
May .....	664.17
June .....	232.67
July .....	450.17
August .....	1,460.65
September .....	1,282.50
October .....	2,427.67
November .....	606.48
December .....	1,860.67
Total for 1920.....	\$12,542.81
Grand Total for 1919-1920.....	\$19,274.30



TABLE NO. 2.

## Admissions by Counties.

Counties	1919					1920				
	Wh. Men	Wh. Wom.	Col. Men	Col. Wom.	Total	Wh. Men	Wh. Wom.	Col. Men	Col. Wom.	Total
Alachua .....	6	5	5	6	22	14	6	9	7	36
Baker .....	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Bay .....	4	5	0	0	9	6	5	3	3	17
Bradford .....	3	3	1	1	8	8	2	4	0	14
Brevard .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Broward .....	1	1	2	0	4	2	0	0	1	3
Calhoun .....	0	3	0	2	5	3	1	0	0	4
Citrus .....	1	1	1	0	4	3	1	3	1	8
Clay .....	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	3
Columbia .....	4	1	2	1	8	5	4	1	2	12
Dade .....	10	8	2	4	24	9	4	4	4	21
DeSoto .....	9	9	6	2	26	11	3	0	2	16
Duval .....	37	27	22	35	121	37	29	24	22	112
Escambia .....	8	7	4	1	20	12	7	6	3	28
Flagler .....	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2
Franklin .....	2	0	5	1	8	6	1	4	1	12
Gadsden .....	5	3	7	5	20	12	3	4	6	25
Hamilton .....	3	0	2	1	6	0	1	1	1	3
Hernando .....	0	2	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	2
Hillsborough ..	23	25	7	4	59	23	29	8	4	64
Holmes .....	4	2	0	1	7	1	2	0	1	4
Jackson .....	3	6	3	3	15	10	5	7	9	31
Jefferson .....	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	9
Lafayette .....	1	2	0	0	3	1	6	1	0	8
Lake .....	2	1	1	0	4	0	1	1	2	4
Lee .....	4	2	2	0	8	2	1	0	0	3
Leon .....	2	2	9	3	16	3	3	2	3	11
Levy .....	4	1	1	1	7	2	0	2	1	5
Liberty .....	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	1
Madison .....	0	6	3	4	13	3	2	2	1	8
Manatee .....	2	3	2	2	9	3	2	2	1	8
Marion .....	7	3	0	6	16	1	2	4	2	9
Monroe .....	4	1	4	0	9	2	8	0	0	10
Nassau .....	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4	1	7
Okaloosa .....	2	1	1	1	5	0	1	1	0	2
Okeechobee ..	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Orange .....	3	4	3	3	13	1	5	0	1	7
Osceola .....	2	4	0	2	8	2	4	0	0	6
Palm Beach...	3	4	1	2	10	4	5	0	2	11
Pasco .....	4	3	6	1	14	3	3	0	0	6
Pinellas .....	10	5	0	0	15	13	6	3	0	22

TABLE NO. 2—Continued.

Counties	1919					1920				
	Wh. Men	Wh. Wom.	Col. Men	Col. Wom.	Total	Wh. Men	Wh. Wom.	Col. Men	Col. Wom.	Total
Polk .....	11	4	1	2	18	6	8	4	1	19
Putnam .....	6	3	3	4	16	4	3	2	4	13
Santa Rosa ...	1	3	3	3	10	0	2	2	3	7
Seminole .....	1	2	0	1	4	4	0	0	1	5
St. Johns .....	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	2
St. Lucie .....	1	1	6	0	8	3	3	1	1	8
Sumter .....	1	0	1	1	3	1	4	0	0	5
Suwannee .....	4	2	4	5	15	4	3	2	0	9
Taylor .....	4	3	1	1	9	5	3	2	0	10
Volusia .....	7	4	4	1	16	5	2	8	2	17
Wakulla .....	4	4	0	2	10	1	4	0	1	6
Walton .....	1	3	0	2	6	1	2	1	0	4
Washington ..	3	7	4	2	16	4	1	2	1	8
Totals .....	223	188	132	121	664	247	192	133	97	669

TABLE NO. 3.  
REPORT FOR YEAR 1919.

	No. Patients in Hospital	No. Patients Admitted	No. Returned From Furlough	No. Returned Escapee Patients	No. Admitted, Drug Act	Discharged	Died	Furloughed	Escaped	Discharged, Drug Act	Remaining
January .....	1,403	51	6	4	0	15	25	24	4	0	1,396
February .....	1,396	39	4	4	0	7	16	18	7	0	1,395
March .....	1,395	48	2	0	0	4	10	13	0	0	1,418
April .....	1,418	56	5	1	3	15	10	17	5	0	1,437
May .....	1,437	61	3	4	1	12	12	19	5	2	1,456
June .....	1,456	57	2	2	0	12	12	17	3	1	1,471
July .....	1,471	57	5	2	1	25	15	15	4	1	1,476
August .....	1,476	70	6	5	3	14	17	16	5	2	1,506
September .....	1,506	48	2	4	1	11	17	19	4	1	1,509
October .....	1,509	63	8	7	0	13	20	22	8	0	1,524
November .....	1,524	47	6	6	4	15	15	14	6	0	1,534
December .....	1,534	51	3	2	1	26	23	26	4	1	1,505

TABLE NO. 3—Continued.  
REPORT FOR YEAR 1920.

	No. Patients in Hospital	No. Patients Admitted	No. Returned From Furlough	No. Returned Escape Patients	No. Admitted, Drug Act	Discharged	Died	Furloughed	Escaped	Discharged, Drug Act	Remaining
January .....	1,505	62	10	7	4	12	21	21	10	2	1,528
February .....	1,528	76	4	2	1	7	23	13	4	5	1,553
March .....	1,558	60	9	3	4	8	31	27	7	3	1,556
April .....	1,556	55	4	5	0	16	16	18	8	1	1,558
May .....	1,558	59	10	2	0	15	20	15	3	0	1,575
June .....	1,575	55	4	4	2	9	15	27	4	0	1,587
July .....	1,587	57	3	4	1	20	26	22	6	0	1,577
August .....	1,577	46	5	6	3	9	19	32	4	1	1,573
September .....	1,573	34	11	2	0	15	17	15	8	1	1,564
October .....	1,564	37	7	0	0	8	26	23	4	0	1,547
November .....	1,547	52	2	4	0	9	24	18	9	0	1,543
December .....	1,543	61	6	4	0	18	26	24	7	0	1,538

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing Age at Admission of Those Admitted During Years  
1919-1920.

	1919					1920				
	Wh. Male	Wh. Fem.	Col. Male	Col. Fem.	Total	Wh. Male	Wh. Fem.	Col. Male	Col. Fem.	Total
Under 10 years.....	3	2	0	0	5	6	4	0	0	10
From 10 to 20 years.....	18	13	16	10	57	17	11	11	4	43
From 20 to 30 years.....	37	38	29	35	139	50	27	27	18	122
From 30 to 40 years.....	47	39	33	31	150	49	51	35	36	171
From 40 to 50 years.....	33	35	24	22	114	40	39	25	23	127
From 50 to 60 years.....	22	23	13	5	63	31	16	16	7	70
From 60 to 70 years.....	29	13	9	6	57	27	19	8	4	58
From 70 to 80 years.....	25	12	2	4	43	18	17	5	3	43
Over 80 years.....	7	5	0	3	15	4	3	3	0	10
Unknown .....	2	8	6	5	21	5	5	3	2	15
Totals.....	223	188	132	121	664	247	192	133	97	669

TABLE NO. 5.

## CIVIL CONDITIONS.

	1919					1920				
	Wh. Male	Wh. Fem.	Col. Male	Col. Fem.	Total	Wh. Male	Wh. Fem.	Col. Male	Col. Fem.	Total
Married .....	69	138	34	47	288	76	131	59	46	312
Single .....	83	36	76	28	223	91	44	47	22	204
Divorced .....	15	4	0	2	21	16	5	0	0	21
Separated .....	16	2	0	10	28	19	2	1	6	28
Widowed .....	33	7	18	26	84	34	10	25	18	87
Unknown .....	7	1	4	8	20	11	0	1	5	17
Totals.....	223	188	132	121	664	247	192	133	97	669



TABLE NO. 6.

Number of Patients Dying, Furloughed, Discharged or Eloped  
During 1919 and 1920.

	1919					1920				
	Wh. Male	Wh. Fem.	Col. Male	Col. Fem.	Total	Wh. Male	Wh. Fem.	Col. Male	Col. Fem.	Total
Deaths .....	67	41	40	43	191	72	45	74	50	241
Furloughed .....	55	57	24	40	176	72	106	18	38	234
Discharged:										
As Restored .....	41	10	37	16	104	35	10	37	14	96
As Improved .....	20	5	2	9	36	24	2	7	1	34
Transferred to Other States .....	10	5	1	2	18	7	7	1	0	15
As Not Insane .....	2	3	0	0	5	5	1	0	3	9
Eloped .....	41	0	19	0	60	39	1	23	1	64
Totals .....	169	90	83	67	399	182	127	86	57	452

TABLE NO. 6½.

Number of Patients Admitted, Returned From Furlough or Returned From Elopement During 1919 and 1920.

	1920					1919				
	Wh. Male	Wh. Fem.	Col. Male	Col. Fem.	Total	Wh. Male	Wh. Fem.	Col. Male	Col. Fem.	Total
Number admitted .....	233	188	132	121	664	247	192	133	97	669
Returned from furlough..	16	27	3	4	50	31	34	7	7	79
Retd. from elopement....	31	0	7	0	38	24	0	17	0	41
Totals .....	280	215	142	125	752	302	226	157	104	789

TABLE NO. 7.

Psychosis of Those Admitted During Years 1919-1920.

	1919					1920				
	Wh. Male	Wh. Fem.	Col. Male	Col. Fem.	Total	Wh. Male	Wh. Fem.	Col. Male	Col. Fem.	Total
Psychosis with brain tumor .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Traumatic psychosis .....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4
Senile psychosis .....	41	30	7	10	88	35	28	19	6	88
Paresis .....	14	1	12	1	28	19	2	8	2	31
Cerebro spinal syphilis..	4	2	36	9	51	15	4	27	12	58
Alcoholic psychosis .....	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2
Drug and other toxic psychosis .....	27	15	1	3	46	27	16	6	2	51
Infective exhaustive psychosis .....	0	5	6	3	14	0	10	5	2	17
Psychosis accompanying pellagra .....	4	2	4	11	21	5	5	3	8	21
Involitional melancholia.	0	5	0	1	6	0	7	0	3	10
Dementia praecox .....	52	45	22	28	147	32	52	14	23	121
Paranoia .....	3	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	3
Manic depressive psychosis .....	43	26	23	26	118	44	25	22	19	110
Epileptic psychosis.....	17	6	9	5	37	12	8	11	2	33
Psychoneurosis .....	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	4
Psychopathic constitutional inferiorities .....	0	8	2	0	10	27	6	2	0	35
Epilepsy with feeble mind .....	0	2	0	5	7	6	0	0	2	8
Imbecility and idiocy....	0	3	7	2	12	0	4	8	1	13
Feeble mind .....	10	20	0	15	45	9	14	3	12	38
Hemoplegie (after apoplectic) .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Not insane.....	0	0	1	1	2	6	0	0	1	7
Unclassified .....	7	12	2	1	22	4	4	1	2	11
Totals.....	223	188	132	121	664	247	192	133	97	669

TABLE NO. 8.

Cause of Death, 1919-1920.

Cause of Death	1919					1920				
	Wh. Male	Wh. Fem.	Col. Male	Col. Fem.	Total	Wh. Male	Wh. Fem.	Col. Male	Col. Fem.	Total
<b>Specific Infectious Diseases</b>										
Septicemia .....	0	2	0	0	2	2	1	8	0	11
Erysipelas .....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Lobar pneumonia.....	0	5	0	1	6	2	4	1	0	7
Broncho pneumonia.....	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	1
Influenza .....	2	0	4	2	8	2	0	3	0	5
Bacillary dysentery.....	3	0	1	0	4	2	1	1	2	6
Pulmonary tuberculosis..	7	4	6	6	23	6	4	3	3	16
Acute T. B. pneumonia..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tubercular peritonitis...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Acute millary T. B.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Congenital syphilis.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Proto Zoan Infectious</b>										
Malarial fever.....	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Infectious Diseases of Unknown or Doubtful Etiology</b>										
Mumps .....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rheumatic fever .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Intoxications</b>										
Pellagra .....	0	6	4	7	17	2	1	2	9	14
<b>Diseases of Metabolism</b>										
Diabetes mellitus .....	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Diseases of Digestive System</b>										
Retro pharyngeal abscess.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Acute gastro enteritis...	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	4
Chronic entero collitis...	1	4	0	1	6	4	4	1	1	10
Cancer of intestines.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Acute intususception of ileum .....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE NO. 8—Continued.

Cause of Death	1919					1920				
	Wh. Male	Wh. Fem.	Col. Male	Col. Fem.	Total	Wh. Male	Wh. Fem.	Col. Male	Col. Fem.	Total
<b>Diseases of Liver</b>										
Acute cholangitis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Atrophic cerrhosis of liver .....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Diseases of Peritoneum</b>										
Acute general peritonitis.	0	1	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	2
<b>Diseases of the Lung</b>										
Abscess of lung.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
<b>Diseases of Genito-Urinary System</b>										
Chronic interstitial nephritis .....	15	9	6	5	35	6	6	6	7	25
Acute parenchymatous nephritis .....	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	2
Uremia .....	0	3	1	0	4	0	0	3	1	4
Ceptitis .....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Diseases of the Blood</b>										
Chronic progressive pernicious anemia .....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Spleno-myelogenous leukemia .....	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels</b>										
Acute dilation of the heart .....	5	1	0	0	6	3	1	0	0	4
Acute myocariditis.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chronic myocarditis.....	0	0	1	3	4	4	0	0	2	6
Valvular leseins with cardice nisufficiency.....	0	0	2	0	2	2	2	5	3	12
Acute endocarditis.....	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Apoplexy due to cerebral hemorrhage .....	7	1	2	4	14	10	10	8	5	33

TABLE NO. 8—Continued.

Cause of Death	1919					1920				
	Wh. Male	Wh. Fem.	Col. Male	Col. Fem.	Total	Wh. Male	Wh. Fem.	Col. Male	Col. Fem.	Total
<b>Diseases of Brain and Nervous System</b>										
Abscess of brain.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro spinal syphilis..	2	0	4	3	9	2	1	10	2	15
Paresis .....	6	0	5	3	14	8	1	10	0	19
Brain tumor.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Locomotor ataxia.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple sclerosis.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Paralysis agitans.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Status epilepticus.....	4	1	1	0	6	4	2	7	3	16
Hydrocephalus.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Violence</b>										
Fracture of skull.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Suicide by hanging.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Miscellaneous</b>										
Exhaustion due to long period of forced feeding .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Epitheleonia of face.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Gangreen of leg.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Exhaustion due to acute mania .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Unknown cause.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Mastoiditis .....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>231</b>



TABLE NO. 9.

## REPORT OF RESIDENT DENTIST.

Number, Classification and Treatment Given to Patients During  
the Years 1919-1920.

Number teeth extracted .....	4,328
Number cases odontalgia treated.....	3,467
Number alveolar abscesses lanced.....	530
Number alveolar abscesses treated.....	405
Number pyorrhea alveolaris cases treated.....	1,245
Number ptyalism cases treated .....	30
Number gingivitis cases treated .....	340
Number sets teeth cleaned .....	1,860
Number crowns reset .....	25
Number amalgam fillings .....	628
Number porcelain fillings .....	776
Number fillings removed .....	225
Number bridges reset .....	5
Number plates repaired .....	1
Number spontaneous abbraission treated.....	142

J. G. WILSON, D. D. S.,

Resident Dentist.

TABLE NO. 10

Number in Hospital, Admitted, Total Number Treated, Average  
Monthly Per Capita Expense, Number of Deaths  
Each Year Since 1893.

Year	Resident at Beginning of Year	Admitted During the Year	Total Number Treated During the Year	Per Capita Expense of Average Monthly Population	Number of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths
1893 .....	272	106	378	\$ . . . .	59	15.60
1894 .....	275	132	407	9.98	29	7.12
1895 .....	305	...	365	11.48	39	10.68
1896 .....	288	171	459	10.81	35	7.67
1897 .....	373	175	548	9.37	51	9.30
1898 .....	443	230	673	8.72	92	13.67
1899 .....	491	221	712	11.20	69	9.83
1900 .....	561	219	780	9.36	94	12.05
1901 .....	601	274	875	9.19	118	13.49
1902 .....	640	286	926	9.39	102	11.00
1903 .....	697	237	934	9.77	104	11.11
1904 .....	734	305	1,039	9.60	146	14.05
1905 .....	710	248	958	10.03	99	10.33
1906 .....	695	254	952	11.89	97	10.18
1907 .....	717	318	1,035	15.61	134	12.94
1908 .....	730	298	1,028	13.72	119	11.57
1909 .....	793	335	1,128	12.75	108	9.57
1910 .....	880	329	1,209	14.61	119	9.84
1911 .....	829	443	1,372	13.44	97	7.06
1912 .....	1,112	381	1,493	14.10	182	12.12
1913 .....	1,107	490	1,597	14.85	135	8.45
1914 .....	1,201	590	1,791	14.74	200	11.11
1915 .....	1,336	657	1,993	17.11	300	15.05
1916 .....	1,417	563	1,980	15.65	229	11.56
1917 .....	1,482	615	2,097	18.11	285	13.69
1918 .....	1,581	659	2,240	18.24	475	21.21
1919 .....	1,403	648	2,051	24.05	192	9.36
1920 .....	1,505	654	2,159	25.02	264	12.22

TABLE NO. 11.

Showing Articles Made and Repaired in Industrial Department  
for Years 1919-1920.

	1919	1920	Total
Private shoes repaired.....	\$1,381.70	\$1,907.55	\$3,289.25
Patients' shoes repaired (pairs)...	1,047	351	1,398
Hose and half-hose knitted (pairs)...	2,183	3,175	5,358
Brooms made .....	2,043	1,625	3,668
Pants, khaki (pairs) .....	905	235	1,140
Coats, khaki, made.....	605	97	702
Dresses made .....	357	11	368
Overalls made .....	2	10	12
Dairy caps made.....	.....	12	12
Dairy aprons made.....	.....	10	10
Bedsteads repaired and painted....	297	39	336
Chairs repaired .....	265	124	389
Rugs made .....	.....	78	78
Rugs repaired .....	.....	18	18
Total number of other articles made and repaired .....	293	811	1,104

TABLE NO. 12.

## Articles Made in Sewing Room During Years 1919-20.

(This does not include work done by patients on the wards, nor all repairing, most of which is done by patients.)

	1919	1920	Total
Sheets .....	5,943	6,493	12,436
Towels .....	2,478	2,614	5,092
Table Cloths.....	290	228	518
Table Covers .....	27	10	37
Table Napkins .....	230	73	303
Pillow Cases .....	5,283	6,038	11,321
Bed Ticks .....	414	525	939
Bed Ticks (repaired).....	1,022	567	1,589
Pillow Ticks .....	126	352	478
Dresses for Women.....	3,000	3,867	6,867
Chemises .....	1,279	1,868	3,147
Underskirts .....	800	1,013	1,813
Shirt Waists .....	6	8	14
Ladies' Drawers .....	870	455	1,325
Ladies' Skirts .....	4	6	10
Night Gowns .....	1,927	2,551	4,478
Night Shirts .....	1,807	2,814	4,621
Men's Drawers .....	1,972	1,037	3,009
Long Shirts .....	53	60	113
Children's Gowns .....	116	37	153
Baby Dresses .....	67	86	153
Baby Napkins .....	232	167	399
Boys' Suits .....	105	78	183
Aprons .....	385	291	676
Curtains, pairs .....	122	304	426
Shrouds .....	109	280	389
Dairy Caps .....	12	12	24
Caps, Operating and Bakery.....	13	36	49
Men's Pants .....	387	1,869	2,256
Top Shirts .....	3,070	2,720	5,790
Children's Underskirts .....	77	56	133
Boys' Blouses .....	64	48	112

TABLE NO. 13.

Comparative Statement of Farm Products for the Following Years:

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
	Bushels					
Turnips .....	1,320	375	756	963	375	520
Cabbage .....	945	654	1,143	1,554	800	428
Squash .....	510	345	225	963	100	110
Ruttabagas .....	954	705	2,655	....	1,000	1,004
Beets .....	122	115	60	285	50	8
Carrots .....	73	18	....	....	....	7
Onions .....	442	268	....	543	700	455
Sugar Corn .....	127	119	945	412	308	170
Tomatoes .....	55	35	75	438	150	260
Green Peas .....	43	62	400	1,080	182	440
Egg Plant .....	53	32	200	135	108	110
Snap Beans .....	132	58	125	198	275	200
Okra .....	47	19	175	317	25	10
English Peas .....	28	12	66	156	150	198
Radishes .....	42	34	....	120	64	60
Irish Potatoes .....	242	380	313	250	600	401
Cucumbers .....	....	....	....	314	....	64
Butter Beans.....	175	208	25	362	300	360
Sweet Potatoes .....	1,843	1,823	5,636	9,542	5,000	2,500
Corn .....	408	125	150	2,641	2,500	2,000
	Pieces					
Cantaloupes .....	....	....	....	1,200	628	702
Cashaw .....	....	....	673	872	75	250
Pumpkins .....	....	....	900	1,000	300	524
					Tons	Pcs.
Matarmelons .....	....	....	....	....	12	2,579
	Tons					
Ensilage .....	325	332	210	150	160	170
Millet .....	22	37	24½	25	....	....
Green Corn .....	15	28	....	....	25	....
Oats .....	....	....	....	100	....	....
Hay and Fodder.....	....	....	....	80	13	40
Velvet Beans .....	....	....	....	....	38	50
Sorghum Cut Green.....	....	....	....	....	50	100
	Pounds					
Broom Corn .....	....	....	....	625	1,000	....

Sugar Cane, 120,000 stalks, 1919; 50,000 stalks banked for seed. Syrup, 80 bbls. in 1920.

Peanuts gathered, 75 bushels in 1919.

Peanuts fed to hogs, estimated 2,000 bushels in 1919; 2,500 bushels in 1920.

Pasture for Dairy, 40 acres.



## FARM DIRECTOR'S REPORT

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To Dr. H. Mason Smith,  
Superintendent Florida State Hospital.

Dear Sir:

I herewith present my report as Farm Director for the years 1919 and 1920.

I entered upon my duties as Director January 20, 1919. The farm at that time consisted of about 300 acres. Since then we have cleared about 150 acres, making now a total of 450 in cultivation.

Owing to the necessity of keeping most of the men on the new work around the Hospital, I have not been able to push the development of the farm as much as I should have liked, but I feel that we have made very good progress under the circumstances. I have made several efforts to grow pasture grasses, such as Bermuda and Herds Grass, but so far have made very little progress. However, I hope for better results in the future.

By reference to the tables attached you will find the kinds and amount of crops produced. While we have not increased the amount of certain crops (in fact, some of them show a less amount than before I became connected with the farm), yet we are growing a greater variety of crops, and the value of all taken in consideration show a material increase; in other words, we are making more value by practicing diversified farming.

We are now engaged in clearing a tract of land consisting of some 200 acres, which we hope to get into cultivation within the next year. As soon as this land is available for planting we can then spare some of the more worn lands to be planted to pasture grasses, which is so much needed here.

We have just completed the fencing around a 600-acre pasture, which will very materially increase our facilities for raising hogs. By referring to the table on hog raising you will note that we killed, from 1919 raising, 340 head, and but for the heavy loss from swine plague would have killed more than four hundred in 1920, but owing to so many dying we only had for this year's killing 240.

As you know, the dairy was placed under my charge only in October, 1920, and as the dairyman that had been in charge prior to that time resigned and went away without leaving any records, I have been compelled to make up that part of my report without the proper information; therefore it is merely an estimate, but I think it is pretty nearly correct.

We are very much in need of some additional farm buildings, as we have not sufficient room for storing the crops grown. In some instances we have lost certain crops by not having room to take care of them. We also need some additional farm equipment in the way of mules and cultivators, and I hope we can have these at an early date.

Respectfully submitted,

M. S. KNIGHT,

Farm Director.

January 1, 1920.

## FIELD CROPS GROWN IN 1919.

	Amount	Value
Corn .....	2,500 bu.	\$ 3,750.00
Hay and Fodder.....	13 tons	260.00
Sorghum, cut green.....	50 tons	350.00
Corn, cut green.....	25 tons	175.00
Ensilage .....	160 tons	1,280.00
Watermelons .....	12 tons	100.00
Velvet Beans .....	38 tons	950.00
Sugar Cane .....	120,000 stalks	2,400.00
Broom Corn .....	1,000 lbs.	100.00
Peanuts gathered .....	75 bu.	150.00
Peanuts used by hogs (estimated)...	2,000 bu.	Counted in Pork
.....	5,000 bu.	5,000.00
English Pea Seed.....	5 bu.	50.00
Total.....		\$14,565.00

## FIELD CROPS GROWN IN 1920.

	Amount	Value
Corn .....	2,000 bu.	\$ 2,000.00
Hay and Oats.....	40 tons	800.00
Sorghum, cut green.....	100 tons	800.00
Ensilage .....	170 tons	1,360.00
Watermelons .....	2,579 pts.	257.00
Watermelons, fed.....	10 tons	80.00
Velvet beans .....	50 tons	1,000.00
Sugar Cane, banked.....	50,000 stalks	500.00
Syrup .....	80 bbls.	980.00
Peanuts fed to hogs, estimated)...	2,500 bu.	Counted in Pork
Sweet Potatoes.....	2,500 bu.	2,500.00
Field Peas, seed.....	50 bu.	250.00
Pasture for dairy.....	40 acres	400.00
Total.....		\$10,927.90

## VEGETABLES GROWN ON HOSPITAL FARM, 1919.

	Amount	Value
Cabbage .....	800 bu.	\$ 1,600.00
Turnips .....	375 bu.	375.00
Rutabaga .....	1,000 bu.	1,000.00
English Peas in pod.....	150 bu.	300.00
Onions .....	700 bu.	2,800.00
Snap Beans .....	275 bu.	550.00
Butter Beans in pod.....	300 bu.	600.00
Irish Potatoes .....	600 bu.	1,200.00
Field Peas in pod.....	182 bu.	145.60
Tomatoes .....	150 bu.	450.00
Green Corn .....	303 bu.	616.00
Okra .....	25 bu.	75.00
Beets .....	50 bu.	150.00
Squash .....	100 bu.	100.00
Radishes .....	64 bu.	64.00
Rape .....	75 bu.	75.00
Cashaw .....	75 pcs.	15.00
Pumpkins .....	300 pcs.	60.00
Total.....		\$10,175.60

VEGETABLES FURNISHED  
TO HOSPITAL  
KITCHENSVEGETABLES FURNISHED  
TO SUPERINTENDENT  
AND STAFF

	Amount	Value	Amount	Value	Tot. Val.
Cabbage .....	425 bu.	\$ 637.50	26 doz.	\$ 26.00	\$ 663.50
English Peas ..	190 bu.	380.00	56 gals.	14.00	394.00
Onions .....	450 bu.	2,250.00	143 doz.	21.45	2,271.45
Beets .....	7 bu.	14.00	80 doz.	20.00	34.00
Snap Beans....	192 bu.	576.00	271 gals.	54.20	630.20
Irish Potatoes..	384 bu.	768.00	7 bu.	14.00	782.00
Squash .....	104 bu.	104.00	104 doz.	26.00	130.00
Cucumbers ...	64 bu.	128.00	70 doz.	14.00	142.00
Butter Beans .	295 bu.	885.00	310 gals.	62.00	947.00
Okra .....	6 bu.	18.00	160 doz.	16.00	34.00
Sweet Peppers	108 doz.	62.00	275 doz.	27.50	54.50
Cantaloupes ..	628	62.80	395	39.50	102.30
Table Corn ...	163 bu.	326.00	114 doz.	28.50	354.50
Tomatoes ....	245 bu.	490.00	372 doz.	74.40	564.40
Field Peas in pod.....	434 bu.	217.00	312 gals.	31.20	248.20
Egg Plant ....	110 bu.	165.00	24 doz.	6.00	171.00
Rutabaga ....	998 bu.	998.00	264 doz.	52.80	1,050.80
Turnips .....	506 bu.	506.00	113 doz.	22.60	528.60
Radishes .....	56 bu.	56.00	141 doz.	14.10	70.10
Carrots .....	7 bu.	14.00	18 doz.	1.80	15.80
Pumpkins ....	524	52.40	6	1.20	53.60
Cashaw .....	250	25.00	12	2.40	27.40
		\$8,699.70		\$569.65	\$9,269.35

## DAIRY—1919.

On hand January 1, 1919:

Cows .....	68
Heifers .....	40
Calves .....	17
Bulls .....	3
Bought .....	9

Total.....	137
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Sold and butchered in the year 1919.....	32
Died in 1919.....	2

34

Milk produced in the year 1919 (gallons).....	24,000
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Butter (pounds) .....	1,500
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Feed Bought—

Cotton seed meal.....	41½ tons
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Shorts and bran .....	47½ tons
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Cotton seed hulls.....	40 tons
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129 tons

Ensilage and green feed.....	210 tons
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## DAIRY—1920.

On hand December 31, 1920:

Cows .....	67
Heifers .....	36
Calves .....	19
Bulls .....	4
Bought .....	1

Total.....	127
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Sold and butchered .....	15
Died .....	3

18

Estimated milk produced in year 1920 (gallons).....	22,800
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Butter (pounds) .....	1,400
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Feed Bought—

Cotton seed meal.....	42½ tons
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Cotton seed hulls .....	55 tons
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Shorts and bran .....	42 tons
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139½ tons

Ensilage and green feed, rutabagas, etc.....	200 tons
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## HAULING COAL, FREIGHT, ETC.

1919

Loads by trucks.....	6,966
Loads by teams.....	8,708
Total.....	15,674
Logs hauled to sawmill.....	1,008
Received for hauling.....	\$ 982.61
Wood furnished employees.....	83.00
Sales of sacks, hides, etc.....	772.06
Total.....	\$1,837.67

1920

Loads by trucks.....	10,512
Loads by teams.....	11,648
Total.....	22,160
Logs hauled to sawmill.....	1,099
Received for hauling.....	\$ 629.72
Wood furnished employees.....	441.00
Sale of sacks, hides, etc.....	156.00
Total.....	\$1,226.72

## HOGS—1919.

On hand January 1, 1919:	
Brood sows .....	45
Boars .....	4
Shoats .....	250
Pigs .....	25
Total.....	324

Killed for meat, winter of 1919-1920, 340—42,106 lbs. at  
 15 cents .....\$6,315.90

## HOGS—1920.

On hand January 1, 1920:	
Brood sows .....	25
Boars .....	3
Shoats .....	125
Pigs .....	150
Total.....	303

Fattened for slaughter, winter of 1920-1921, 240—estimated weight, 32,244 lbs., at 12 cents.....\$3,869.28

Died of swine plague, October and November, 1920..... 250

On hand January 1, 1921:

Brood sows .....	40
Boars .....	2
Shoats .....	55
Pigs .....	50

Total.....	147
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